James Ross

The Pittsburgh Gazette

"PRODESSE CIVIBUS."

Vol. 35. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1820. New Series, No. 198.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY MONDAY MORNING,
BY
Eichbaum & Johnston,
In Second Street, at THREE DOLLARS per Annum.——*Payable in Advance.*

EDITED BY MORGAN NEVILLE.

BOARDING.

MRS. E. HAMILTON, respectfully informs her friends and the public in general, that she has removed from Third street to that large and commodious three story brick house, lately occupied by J. Sheriff, south side of Fourth, between Market and Ferry streets, directly opposite her old stand, where *any number* of

BOARDERS

will meet with the best accommodations, on the most reasonable terms.

Travellers and others, stopping in Pittsburgh, and wishing to procure a pleasant, healthy situation, would find it to their advantage to call.

Pittsburgh, April 17. 3t

Frederick Fogle,

Most respectfully informs the public that he has taken that well known stand,

Formerly kept by Major GEORGE STEWARD, corner of Fifth & Wood streets—sign of the

GOLDEN LAMB;

Where he is determined to keep a house of Entertainment equal to any in the Western Country. Having attached a large commodious building on 5th street to the Tavern stand, he will be enabled to keep families travelling to the West, with suitable and private apartments.

He has provided himself with a large and general assortment of Liquors, of a very superior quality, pure as invoiced in the West Indies. Attentive and correct servants will be kept, and none other.

From his long experience in the above business, he hopes to share that meed of public patronage which he will endeavor to acquire by the strictest attention to the establishment. He has spared no pains in the beauty of arrangement of a superior quality of BEDS, and furniture of every description.

He returns his grateful acknowledgements to the public for the very liberal encouragement which he has met with in his *Livery Establishment*, and begs leave to inform them that he intends to carry on the above business in all its variety as usual, in Diamond Alley. Also, Horses to hire. He also informs the public that he has taken that excellent Stable lately kept by Major Steward, on Wood street, where he shall be enabled to pay particular attention to any number of horses committed to his charge. The Stable may be designated from all others by a splendid figure of a horse in front.

F. FOGLE.

Pittsburgh, April 17.——tf

MAIL ROBBERY.

100 Dollars Reward.

ON the 6th of January last, we remitted ALLEN & GRANT at Pittsburgh, THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS in United States and Virginia Bank Notes. A description of a part of said notes is as follows.

$10, No, 253, letter B, Bank of U. S. in Baltimore, dated February 2, 1817.
$10, No. 2068, letter M, Bank of U. S. at Richmond, dated May 6, 1817.
$10, No. 404, letter E, Bank of U. S. at Richmond, dated May 6, 1817.
$10, No. 1058, letter I, Bank of the U. S. at Washington, dated February 1, 1817.
$10, No. 313, letter L, Bank of U. S. at Pittsburgh, dated October 2, 1817.
$10, No. 103, letter E, Bank of U. S. at New-Orleans, dated April 5, 1817.
$10, No. 4148, letter D, Bank of U. S. at Philadelphia, dated January 1, 1817.
$10, No. 468, letter S, Bank of U. S. at Baltimore, dated March 6, 1819.
$20, No. 1636, letter B, Bank of Virginia, to Th. E. Browne, dated March 24, 1815.
$10, No 2298, letter A, Bank of Virginia, to James Bolas, dated June 3, 1814.
$10, No. 6749, letter A, Bank of Virginia, to Robert Binhast, dated April 14, 1814.
$10, No. 10087, letter A, Bank of Virginia, to Richard Blau, dated Nov. 16, 1813, and

170 in five dollar notes of the Bank of Virginia, which have not as yet reached their place of destination, and we have reason to believe that the Robbery has been committed in some of the Post Offices between this place and Pittsburgh. The above reward will be given for the detection of the Robbers and the recovery of the money.

LEWIS HOWELL & Co.

Cincinnati, March 28, 1820. 3

Machine Cards.

THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION,

Will be regularly supplied with

MACHINE CARDS

IN SETTS,

Or made to order—of a superior quality.

April 17.

Notice.

IS hereby given that Proposals will be received by the President and Managers of the Pittsburgh and Butler Turnpike Road Company, for making the whole or any part of the road—commencing at the borough of Butler, thence to the Bridge over Pine creek, near to Mr. Buffington's, on Monday the 8th day of May next, at the house of Thomas Lyon, in Middlesex township, Butler county. A plot or draft of the road is left for examination at the house of Jacob Mechling, esq. in the borough of Butler. The conditions on which the contracts are to be made, will be made known on said day.

order of the Board of Managers.

Sign of the

GREEN TREE,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from Water to Front street, next door to the Post Office, in that large range of buildings lately occupied by Mr. George Miltenberger; situated in a healthy and mercantile part of the city, its contiguity to the numerous Warehouses and its centrality for business, will render it particularly advantageous to merchants and others. The house is airy and extensive, and no pains or expense has been spared to make it comfortable. Also, a very extensive Brick Stable has been fitted up in the best possible manner, and surpassed by none, with a carriage-house attached.

From her long experience in business, and being provided with every necessary, both as to comfort and convenience, together with that strict attention which will be paid, she hopes to merit a continuance of that liberal support she has heretofore received from her friends and the public.

MRS. MORROW.

Pittsburgh, April 17. 3m

The Cincinnati Gazette, Lexington Reporter and Nashville Whig, will insert the above 3 months, and forward their accounts to this office.

RICHARDSON'S

Cavendish Tobacco,

at 11 Cents;

For Sale, at the Warehouse of

Steele & Co.

April 10. 3

Lost,

SOMEWHERE in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 10th inst. a NOTE of hand, payable to John Shannon, and drawn by John Ramsey for the sum of $200, dated 13th March, 1818, and payable 13th March, 1820. On the back of the note was the following endorsement, to wit—

"Brownsville, State of Illinois.

"For value received, I assign the within note to John Ankeny. Witness my hand and seal this 28th day of November, 1819.

Test, JOHN SHANNON.
Robert Patton, Conrad Will.

This is to forwarn all persons from purchasing said note, I having received value for the same from the said John Ramsey.

JOHN ANKENY.

April 17. 3

JOHN D. DAVIS,

Auctioneer & Commission

MERCHANT,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the Auction and Commission Business, in the commodious warehouse next door to Messrs. Allen & Grant, in Front, between Market and Wood streets, where consignments will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. Schlatter & Bryans, } Philadelphia.
Messrs. Folwell & Comly, }
Messrs. M'Donald & Ridgely, Baltimore,
Messrs. Ormsby and Buchanan, Louisville, Ken.
George Luckey, Esq. Maysville.
Wm. Oliver, Esq. Cincinnati.

April 17. 7

H. Bonnet and Rouaud,

Market, between Second and Third streets,

HAVE just received, and weekly receive a large assortment of

Domestic Chambray,

Stripes,
Plaids,
Sheeting,
Ticking,

Canton Crape,
Lace Shawls,
Viels,
Fine Thread-lace.

Linen and Cotton Damask Table Cloth,

And a good supplement to their usual stock of

CLOTH, CASSIMERES, CASSINETT, MOLE SKIN, VELVET, BAIZE, FLANNELS,

Blankets, Bombazetts, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, India Muslin, Silk, Imitation and English Shawls,

And a supplement to their usual assortment of

Silk of every kind for dress and bonnets,
Sewing silk cord and Chenills,
Silk, kid and Angola gloves,
Canton, Italian and French crapes,
Silk galoons and ribbonds of all sorts,
Scotch thread, cotton balls, and tapes,
Millinet, wires and trimmings,
Bandannas, flag and fringed handkerchiefs,
Pocket, Madrass, and other ditto,
Calicoes, Dimity and Ginghams,
Irish linnen, shirting and long cloth,
Domestic cotton, and shirting,
Silk, Marseilles and other vesting,
Thread, silk, cotton, and silver lace,
Lace veils and shawls,
Merino, velvet and lace redicule,
Suspenders, webbing and binding,
Pins, bell and plated buttons,
Beads of every sort, and pocket books,
An assortment of real gold JEWELRY,
A few dozen men and woman's Saddles,
Shot of every size,
Lead in pigs,
Best Spanish Cigars.

Which they will dispose of, on the most moderate terms, for Cash, or liberal credit for approved notes.

Pittsburgh, June 19.——

D. & J. Chute,

HAVE left their Books and Notes with the subscriber for collection. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and settle the same on or before the first of May next, as after that date, suits will be commenced indiscriminately, against all delinquents

MATTHEW B. LOWRIE,

A Hint to Tavern-keepers.

ALL those Tavern-keepers who have obtained Licenses and neglected to pay for them *will be indicted* at the next Mayor's and county Court unless in the mean time payment is made. This information is given with a view to save delinquents from further costs and vexation.

A. BRACKENRIDGE,
Deputy of the Attor. Gen.

April 17. 5

Western Mail STAGE,

From Chambersburgh to Pittsburgh,

LEAVES Chambersburg every day at 3 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Bedford the same day; leaves Bedford at 3, A. M. and arrives at Greensburgh the same day; leaves Greensburgh at 3, A. M. and arrives at Pittsburgh by 11, A. M. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 9 A. M. and arrives at Greensburgh the same day; leaves Greensburgh at 3, A. M. and arrives at Bedford the same day; leaves Bedford at 3. A. M. and arrives at Chambersburg the same day.

Through in 2 1-2 Days.

By this arrangement passengers will be carried from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh in 4½ days, and from Baltimore in 3½ days.

March 23, 1820—— 6t

N. B. Gentlemen wishing to go eastward in the Stage, can have their horses well kept for $2,50 per week at Mr. Gibson's Tavern, Stewart's Old Stand, 20 miles east of Pittsburgh.

We have on Hand,

800 Reams Wrap. Paper,

CROWN SIZE;

120 Reams Medium Tea-Paper,
440 ditto Fine Quarto Post,
120 Gross Bonnet Boards,
100 ditto Band Box ditto.

For which we will take many of the uncurrent notes in payment.

R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN.

August 10.

Powder.

For Sale at a low price for CASH,

60 Kegs Boston & Chelmsford

POWDER,

Which has been declared by competent judges to be equal, if not superior to any manufactured in the United States.

—ALSO—

10 Cases Straw Bonnets.

CHARLES BREWER,
Market street, two doors above Kerr's Hotel.

April 6.

Domestic Cloths.

The subscribers have on CONSIGNMENT, a quantity of

Domestic

CLOTHS,

which they will sell at the Manufacturers prices, and take the following Bank Notes, AT PAR.

State Bank of Indiana at Vincennes, & branches,
Farmers & Mechanics Bank of Madison,
State Bank of Tennesse and Branches,
State Bank of Kentucky and Branches,
Bank of Illiniois at Shawanee Town and Edwardsville,
Bank of Missouri at St. Louis,
North Carolina Banks,
Ditto Greenville,
Commercial Bank at Louisville,
Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Lexington,
Frankfort Bank,
Limestone do
Huntingdon and Centre,
Bank of Beaver,
North Western Bank at Meadville,
Columbus,
Canton,
West Union.

A. WAY & Co.
Market, between 3d & 4th streets

Beauty, Utility and Durability!

THE public are respectfully informed that the subscriber has finally concluded to remain in this city some length of time, in order to afford an ample opportunity to residents of having their houses or parts thereof, plainly painted or ornamented as may best suit their taste. The work is executed with despatch, either in oil or water colours, in exact imitation of paper hangings or according to any given design.

The superiority of this mode of decorating apartments in preference to paper hangings lies chiefly in its permanency, as it will bear cleansing by washing, and the choice of colours, patterns, landscapes, etc. etc. suitable to the size and situation of the apartment.

The expense is not more than that of papering and renewable in any manner most suitable.

Augustus Uz,

at Mr. Charles M. Doughty's Eastern and Western Hotel, near the Monongahela Bridge, where several specimens may be examined.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 85. tf

N. B. Mr Uz will also prepare all manner of colors of wall-washes, with sufficient directions

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Removal.

KELLY & STERR,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their BAKERY from Diamond alley, to the corner of Front and Ferry streets,

Where can be had at all times, a constant supply of

Hard & Soft Bread,

CRACKERS, SHIP & PILOT BREAD,
CONFECTIONARY, &c.

April 10——3

Just Manufactured & For Sale,

AT

TOWNES'

Manufactory, corner of Third and Wood streets, Pittsburgh,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT
OF ELEGANT

Landscape Paper Hangings

OF ENTIRELY NEW PATTERNS.

J. TOWNE, will furnish the Western Merchants with the above articles as low as they can be bought either in New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. He has also on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of low priced papers suitable for retailing, at the following rates, viz. 50, 56, 62, 75, and 87 cents per Roll. A discount of 5 per cent will be given for prompt payment.

Papers of the above description, may be had at

R. Patterson & Lambdin's

Book & Stationary Store, Fourth street, Pittsburgh at the same rates as at the Manufactory.

The Western Merchants will find it their interest in purchasing at Pittsburgh, as they will save, not only the expense of carriage, but also he exchanges between Eastern and Western funds.

☞ All kinds of LOTTERY & EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted by

J. Towne.

January 15. tf

GRAIN.

Present price of WHEAT

50 CTS.

RYE 45 *Cents—CORN* 40 *Cents per Bushel.*

Any person may avail themselves of *leisure, high Water and good Roads* to bring grain to the mill-and should the prices not pleas, the grain may be left without bags, and a receipt will be given for the quantity and no charge for storage. A few dollars and any article that may be wanted will be advanced on each parcel. When the owner is satisfied the price is at its highest he may call and make sale of his grain. The mill due-bill, will be paid even before due in any article out of the store or which it may be in our power to obtain.

ON HAND,

Salt, Iron & Leather,

Saw and Grist mill Irons,

Paper, Tobacco, Fullers, Mill-stone & Timber wheel

Screws,

CASTINGS. generally, and a variety of other artcles.

Orders for any kind of WROUGHT IRON, STEEL OR BRASS WORK, will be promptly executed, and trade of various kinds taken in payment.

Dry Weather Mills.

The CORN SHELLER and GRINDER is improved so as to be an excellent substitute for a grist mill at all times, but particularly in dry weather; it will grind nearly one bushel per hour, with little force. It will shell from 10 to 15 bushels per hour. Small boys can operate it with effect. It occupies little room, and is as easily removed as a wheelbarrow. The former prices are much reduced, and any kind of trade will be taken in payment.—The public are requested to call and see it in operation.

Grinding of Metals;

Smiths Anvils, Turners tools, Mould-boards, Smoothing Irons, Axes of all kinds, knives and Scythes and almost every other article will be ground on moderate terms.

There are also first rate machinery for Turning Metal and Wood and Boring Iron.

Lumber;

LARGE TIMBER of many shapes, from 2 feet to 5 inches square.—Also, Long Plank of 50 feet and less. The above lumber contains all the varieties of shape and size, used by shipbuilders, or for extensive mechanical works or wheelwrights.

Pittsburgh Steam-Mill,
STONE HOUSE.

March 9.——tf.

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SELDEN & M'NAIR, is this day by mutual agreement, dissolved.

EDWARD SELDEN,
DUNNING R. M'NAIR.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1820——6

Copartnership.

THE subscribers have associated themselves under the firm of

Selden & M'Donald,

For the purpose of transacting Commission Business,

Have taken the Warehouse adjoining Messrs. Bosier & Co. Front street.

EDWARD SELDEN,

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE co-partnership of the subscribers, heretofore existing under the firm of HENRY MILLER & Co. Patent Cooking Stove Manufacturers, is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment to JAMES BELDEN, in Pittsburgh, Pa. who is duly authorised to settle the business of said firm.

HENRY MILLER,
JAS. BELDEN.

Cincinnati, January 27, 1820.

The above business will in future be carried on by the subscriber, at the old stand in Pittsburgh, and as he intends to devote his whole time and attention to the business, the public may rest assured that all orders will be promptly attended to.

The utility, convenience and economy of "*C. Postly's Patent Cooking Stove or Portable Kitchen*," are becoming too well known in the western country not to be rightly appreciated in these times of pecuniary pressure, when *economy* in families is so highly recommended and so much insisted on by all wise and judicious men in the country. As this Stove has already obtained the entire approbation of many respectable citizens of Pittsburgh and various parts of the western country who have made trial of it, the subscriber refers to such for any information that may be desired respecting this great improvement in domestic economy.

JAS. BELDEN.

Pittsburgh, February 15.

N. B. The above business will also be continued by H. Miller at the old stand in Cincinnati, corner of Main and Columbia streets.

⁂ The Editors of the Westmoreland Republican, (Greensburgh) Brownsville Register, and Steubenville Herald, will insert the above six months, and forward their accounts to J. Belden

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REMOVAL.

J. & G. R. Gilmore,

MONEY EXCHANGERS

Respectfully inform the public, that they have removed their

Exchange Office,

From the bank of the River, to the house lately occupied by *Johnston & Holmes*, Market street, three doors south of the Bank of Pittsburgh,

Where they will continue to transact all kinds of

Money Exchange,

as heretofore on the most liberal terms.

March 30.——tf

Braziers

COPPER,

A large and elegant assortment of BRAZIERS COPPER, received on consignment, and will be sold low for cash, consisting of

SHEETS 30 by 60 inches from 12 to 34 lbs.
Raised Bottoms from 18 to 31 inches,
Flat Ditto from 18 to 36 inches
Iron Wire from No. 1 to 18,
Block Tin in Pigs or Bars,
SHEET BRASS, Spelter, Iron & Tinn'd Rivits,

In addition to the above he manufactures and keeps always on hand,

Still Cocks and Rivits, Spelter Solder,
Screws for salt tubes,
Clock castings, in complete setts,
Gun mounting and Hatter's Stampers,

Bells,

Of all sizes and descriptions,

Castings in Brass of all descriptions,

Stills—of all sizes,

Fuller's, Hatters, Wash and Tea Kettles.
All articles of Copper and Sheet Iron made to order,

A large and extensive assortment of

Tin Ware,

All of the above articles manufactured by the subscriber will be sold on as good as terms as they can be obtained either in Philadelphia or Baltimore, for cash or negociable paper.

George Miltenberger.

Pittsburgh, February 1.

Old Cheese.

ORMSBY & DOANE HAVE FOR SALE,

66 OLD CHEESES,

Of a superior quality, in separate boxes,

—ALSO—

ROSIN SOAP,

First quality Kentucky Tobacco,
Juniata Bar Iron,
Castings,
Chocolate,

Lake & Kenhawa Salt,

Massachusetts Axess, Hoes, Mattocks, Drawing Chains, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, March 30.

Dupont's Powder.

FOR SALE A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

DUPONT'S

GUN-POWDER.

The character of this Powder being so generally known, it requires no further recommendation.

Attempts being made to impose inferior Powder on the public for that of Dupont's, and in some instances the kegs are branded with their names, but as we are commissioned to make sales for the Western country, there will be no danger of imposition.

GEO. BOGGS & Co.

Correspondence

Between the late Com Stephen Decatur and Com. James Barron, which led to the unfortunate meeting of the twenty second of March.

(Continued from our last.)

[EXTRACT.]

Norfolk, August 24, 1819.

My dear Commodore:—Nothing had transpired here previous to my arrival on the subject of the correspondence: but a Lady, a Miss. ***, I think her name is, from Hampton, has stated that a correspondence had taken place between you and Barron, which she feared would end in a meeting. The fears of this lady are at direct variance with the opinion of your friends here, who think that he does not purpose saying more on the subject.

As it seems that it was known at Hampton, & even here, that letters had passed between you and Barron, may I ask you to send a copy of them to Mr. Tazewel, who I have just left. He will, with great pleasure, he says, attend to your wishes. Receive the best wishes of your friend. W. CARTER.

To Commodore Decatur.

No. 7.

Washington, November, 1819.

Sir:—Since my communication to you of the 31st ult. I have been informed by a gentleman entitled to the fullest credit, that you were not afloat till after the peace: consequently the report which I noticed of your having sailed under British license must be unfounded. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN DECATUR.

No. 8.

Hampton, Nov. 20th, 1819.

Sir: Unavoidable interruption has prevented my answering your two last communications as early as it was my wish to have done, but in a few days you shall have my reply. I am, sir, your obedient servant, J. BARRON.

Com. Stephen Decatur.

No. 9.

Hampton, 30th Nov. 1819

Sir: I did not receive until Tuesday the 9th inst. your very lengthy, elaborate, and historical reply, without date, to my letter to you of the 23d ult. which from its nature and *object*, did not I conceive, require that you should have entered so much into detail in defence of the hostile and unmanly course you have pursued towards me, since the 'affair of the Chesapeake,' as you term it. A much more laconic answer would have served my purpose, which for the present, is nothing more than to obtain at your hands honourable redress for the accumulated insults which you, sir, in particular, above all my enemies, have attempted to heap upon me, in every shape in which they could be offered. Your last voluminous letter is *alone* sufficient proof, if no other existed, of the rancorous disposition you entertain towards me, and the extent to which you have carried it. That letter I should no otherwise notice, than merely to inform you it had reached me, and that I am prepared to meet you in the field upon *any thing* like fair and equal ground; but, inasmuch as you have intimated that our correspondence is to go before the public, I feel it a duty I owe to myself and to the world, to reply particularly to the many calumnious charges and aspersions which your '*dispassionate* and historical notice' of my communication so abundantly teems; wishing you, sir, at the same time, 'distinctly to understand,' that it is not for *you* alone, or to justify myself in your estimation, that I take this course. You have dwelt much upon 'our June correspondence,' as you style it, and have made many quotations from it. I deem it unnecessary, however, to advert to it further than to remark, that, 'although four months' did intervene between that correspondence and my letter of the 23d ult. my silence arose not from any misapprehension of the purport of your contumnacious '*underscored*' remarks, nor from the malicious designs they indicated, nor from a tame disposition to yield quietly to the operation which either might have against me; but, from a tedious & painful illness which confined me to my bed the chief part of that period, as is well known to every one here. I anticipated, however, from what I had found you capable of doing to my injury, the use to which you would endeavour to pervert that correspondence; and have not all been disappointed. So soon as I was well enough, and heard of your machinations against me, I lost no time in addressing to you my letter of the 23d ult. your reply to which I have now more particularly to notice. I have not said, nor did I mean to convey such an idea, nor will my letter bear such an interpretation, that your forwarding to Norfolk our 'June correspondence' had, in 'any degree, alienated my friends from me,' but that it was sent down there with *that view*. It is a source of great consolation to me, sir, to know, that I have more friends both in and out of the navy, than you are aware of; and that it is not in your power great as you may imagine your official influence to be, to deprive me of their good affection. As to the reason which seems to have prompted you to send that correspondence to Norfolk, 'that a female of my acquaintance had stated that such an one had taken place,' I will only remark, that she did not derive her information from me: that it has always been, and ever will be, with me, a principle, to touch as delicately as possible upon reports said to come from females, *intended* to affect injuriously the character of any one; & that, in a correspondence like the present, highly as I estimate the sex, I would never think of introducing *them* as authority. Females have nothing, & ought to have nothing to do in controversies of this kind. In speaking of the court martial which sat upon my trial, I have cast no imputation or reflection upon the members individually who composed it (saving yourself) which required that you should attempt the vindication of their proceedings; champion as you are, and hostile as some of them may have been to me: nor does the language of my letter warrant any such inferrence. I merely meant to point out to you, sir, what you appear to have been incapable of perceiving—the indelicacy of your conduct, (to say the least of it) in hunting me out as an object of malignant persecution, after having acted as one of my judges, and giving your voice in favour of a sentence against me, which I cannot avoid repeating was cruel and unmerited. It is the privilege, sir, of a man deeply injured as I have been by that decision, and conscious of his not deserving it, as I feel myself, to remonstrate against it, and I have taken the liberty to exercise that privilege. You say, that the 'proceedings of the Court have been approved by the Chief Magistrate of our country, that the nation approved of them, and that the sentence has been carried into effect.' It is true the president of the United States *did* approve of that sentence, and that it was carried into effect—full and complete effect, which I should have supposed ought to have glutted the envious and vengeful dispositions of your heart; but I deny that the nation has approved of that sentence, and as an appeal appears likely to be tion. The part you took on that occasion, it was totally nnecessary, I assure you, 'to revive in my recollection;' it is indelibly imprinted on my mind, and can never, while I have life, be erased. You acknowledge you were present at the Court of Inquiry in my case 'heard the evidence for and against me, and had therefore formed & expressed an opinion unfavorable to me,' and your conscience was made of such pliable materials, that *because* the then, 'honorable Secretary of the Navy was *pleased to insist* on your serving as a member of the Court Martial, & because I did not protest against it,' you conceived that '*duty constrained* you, however unpleasant, to take your seat as a member,' although you were to act under the solemn sanction of an oath, to render impartial justice upon the very testimony which had been delivered in your hearing before the Court of Inquiry, and from which you 'drew an opinion, *altogethr unfavourable* to me.' How such conduct can be reconciled with the principles of common honour and justice, is to me inexplicable. Under such circumstances, *no* consideration, no power or authority on earth, could or ought to have forced any liberal high minded man to sit in a case which he had prejudged, and, to retort upon you your own expressions, you must have been 'incapable of seeing the glaring impropriety of your conduct, for which, although you do not conceive your self in any way accountable to *me*,' I hope you will be able to account for it with your God and your conscience.

You say, between you and myself, there never has been a personal difference, and you disclaim all personal enmity towards me.' If every step you have taken—every word you have uttered, & every line you have written in relation to me—if your own admission of the 'very frequent and free conversation you have had respecting me and my conduct,' 'since the affair of the Chesapeake,' bear not the plainest stamp of *personal hostility*, I know not the meaning of such terms; were you not under the influence of such feelings of this sort, why not, in your official capacity, call me, or have me brought, before a proper tribunal, to answer the charges you have preferred against me, and thereby give me a chance to defend myself? Why speak injuriously of me to junior officers 'which you do not deny?' Why the 'many frequent & free conversations respecting me and my conduct,' which you have taken so much pains to underscore? Why use the insulting expression, that you 'entertained, and still do entertain, the opinion that my conduct as an officer, since that 'affair' has been such as ought forever to bar my readmission into the service,' & that in endeavouring to prevent it, 'you were performing a duty you owe to the service and were contributing to its respectability?' Why the *threat*, that if I continued the 'efforts' *you* say I have been making, to be 're-employed' you 'certainly should be constrained to continue the expression of those opinions?'

Does not all this, together with the whole tenor and tendency of your letter, manifest the most marked *personal* animosity against me, which an honorable man, acting under a sense of public duty, by which you profess to 'have been hitherto actuated,' would disdain even to show, much more to feel?

I shall now, sir, take up the specific charges you have alledged against me, and shall notice them in the order in which they stand. The first is one of a very *heinous* character. It is that "I proceeded in a merchant brig to Pernambuco." Could I, sir, during the period of my suspension, gone any where in a national vessel? Could I, with what was due to my family have remained idle? The sentence of the court deprived them of the principal means of subsistence. I was therefore compelled to resort to that description of employment with which I was best acquainted; and on this subject *you* should have been silent.—But you add, that the late captain Lewis, of the navy, *who had* it from Mr. Lyon, the British Consul at Pernambuco, with whom you undertake to say, I lived, representing me as stating, "that if the Chesapeake had been prepared for action, I would not have resisted the attack of the Leopard: assigning as a reason, that I knew as also did our government that there were deserters on board the Chesapeake; and that I said to Mr. Lyon, further, that the President of the United States knew there were deserters on board, and of the intention of the British ship to take them, and the ship was ordered out under these circumstances, with a view to bring about a contest which might embroil the two nations in a war."

The whole of this, I pronounce to be a falsehood, a ridiculous, malicious, absurd, improbable falsehood, which can never be credited by any man that does not feel a disposition to impress on the opinion of the public that I am an idiot. That I should, two years after the affair of the Chesapeake, make such a declaration, when every proof that could be required of a contrary disposition on the part of the Chief Magistrate had been given, cannot receive credit from any one but those that are disposed to consider me such a character as you represent me to be. I did not live with Mr. Lyon, nor did I ever hold a conversation with him so indelicate as the one stated in captain Lewis' letter would have been. And with what object could I have made such a communication? Mr. Lyon would naturally have felt a contempt for a man that would have suffered himself to be made a tool of in so disgraceful an affair. I found Mr. Lyon transacting business in Pernambuco; he produced me a letter from Mr. Hill, the American Consul in that country, recommending him as entitled to the confidence of his countrymen, every one of whom, in that port, put their business into his hands; I did the same, and thus commenced our acquaintance, he was kind and friendly to me, but never in any respect indelicate, as would have been in a high degree, such conversation between us. Of Mr. Goodwin I know nothing. I have never seen him in all my life, nor do I conceive his hearsay evidence can ever be of any kind of consequence against me; I was the first that informed the President and the Secretary of the Navy, that such a letter was in the Department, even before I had seen it; and, again, if the mere oral testimony of a British agent, was to be considered as evidence sufficient to arraign an American officer, I think the navy would quickly be in such a state, as it might be desired for their nation to place it in. As to the *impressions* made upon the mind of captain Lewis, from this *information*, and the "strong remarks" he made upon the subject, which you have thought pro- *rectness* of that information; but only go to shew the effect it produced upon the mind of an individual, who seems to have imbibed a prejudice against me, no otherwise to be accounted for, except your acquaintance with him. He is now in his grave, and I am perfectly disposed *there* to let him rest; you must, however, have been hard pressed indeed, to be compelled to resort to such flimsy grounds as those, a degree weaker than even second handed testimony, to support your charges against me. These communications, you observe, are now in the archives of the Navy department. Of this fact, sir, I had long been apprised, and had you, when searching the records of that department for documents to injure my character, looked a little further back, you would perhaps have found others calculated to produce a very different effect. Of my desire to return to the United States during the late war, there are certificates in the Navy Department, of the first respectability, which, if you had been disposed to find and quote, are perhaps laying on the same shelf from whence you took those that you appear so anxious to bring to public view; I mean my letter applying for service, as soon as an opportunity offered after the term of my suspension expired; and one letter above all *you* should not have passed over unnoticed, that which you received from my hand of May, 1803, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, which was one of the principal causes of your obtaining the first command that you were ever honored with, and as you may have forgotten it, I will remind you on this occasion, that but little more than one month previous to the date of that letter, I by my advice and argument saved you from resigning the service of your country in a pet, because you were removed from the first lieutenancy of the New-York to that of second of the Chesapeake; but all this and much more is now forgotten by *you*, yet there are others that recollect those circumstances, and the history of your conduct to me will outlive you, be my fate what it may. The affair of the Chesapeake did certainly "excite," and ought to have excited the indignant feelings of the nation towards Great Britain; but however it may have justified a declaration of war against that power, it was not as you assert "every one admits," one of the principal causes of the late war. That did not take place until *five years* after, when that affair had been amicably and of course honorably adjusted between the two nations. I mention this fact, not on account of its importance, but because you have laid so much stress on that *affair*, as a reason why I ought to have returned home during the late war, and to shew that although it *did* happen to be your fortunate lot to have an opportunity of being in the foremost rank on that occasion, of which you seem inclined to vaunt, you are ignorant even of the causes which led to it. Having in your letter of the 5th inst. abandoned the charge of my having sailed under "British License," after the commencement of the late war, in consequence of information received by you from a gentleman entitled to the fullest credit, that I was not afloat until after the peace, consequently the report which you noticed of my having sailed under British licenses, must be unfounded. I have only to remark on this head, that in advancing a charge against me of so serious a nature, and designed and so well calculated, as it was, to effect, materially my reputation not only as an officer of the navy, but as a citizen of the United States, you should first have ascertained that it was founded in *fact*, and not on rumour, which you so much *harp* upon; and that upon a proper investigation you would have discovered your other accusations to be equally groundless. For my not returning home during the late war, I do not hold myself, to use your own expressions, 'any way accountable to you,' sir. It would be for the government I should suppose to take notice of my absence, if they deem it reprehensible; and they no doubt would have done so, had not the circumstances of the case in their estimation, justified it. That they are perfectly satisfied upon this point, I have good reason to believe, and trust I shall be able to satisfy my country also. The President's personal conduct to me, and the memorial of the Virginia Delegation in congress, to him, prove how I stand with those high characters, your opinion notwithstanding to the contrary. I deny sir, that I ever was 'urged' by my friends as you in mockery term them, to return home during the late war, nor could it have been requisite for me to have been 'urged' to do so by any one. Laying patriotism out of the question, as you observe, as well as the reason why you think 'it behooved me' to adopt that course, there were other incentives strong enough God knows, to excite a desire on my part to return; and I should have returned, sir, but for circumstances beyond my controul, which is not incumbent on me to explain to *you*.

Had the many opportunities really presented themselves which you alledge were "every day occurring;" of which I might have availed myself to return to my country, in privateers or other fast sailing merchant vessels from France and other places, but of which you produce no other proof than random assertion, on which most of your other charges rest! There were no such opportunities, as you say were "every day occurring;" no not one within my reach, and for some considerable time after the news of the war arrived in Denmark, it was not believed that it would continue six months; but if I had received the slightest intimation from the department that I should have been employed on my return, I should have considered no sacrifice too great, no exertion within my power should have been omitted to obtain so desirable an object, as any mark of my country's confidence would have been to me in such a moment most acceptable; but what hope had I, when my letter of application for service was not even honored by an answer. In regard to the John Adams, I do not deem it proper on this occasion to explain my reasons for making the attempt to return in that ship; but whenever I am called on by any person properly authorized to make the inquiry, I am confident that I shall convince them, that I had good reason to believe that I should obtain a passage in her notwithstanding your great knowledge of the occasion.

You say, that by absenting myself *for years*, from the country, without leave from the government, 'I subjected myself to be stricken from the rolls.' I knew also, by the 10th article of the act for the better government of the navy, that all persons in it, holding intercourse with an enemy became subject to the severest for these offences, as you are pleased to term them, 'I have not received, to your knowledge even a reprimand;' but I presume if I have not it was not your fault. What kind and humane forbearance this, after what I have already endured! But sir, as you seem to be so very intelligent upon other points, pray tell me where was the necessity of my asking for a furlough until the period of my suspension expired, or even after having reported myself for duty without being noticed. As to the charge of my holding intercourse with the enemy, I am at a loss to conceive to what you allude, and should degrade myself by giving it any other reply than to pronounce it—if you mean to insinuate there was any unlawful and improper communication on my part with the government, or any individual of Great Britain, as a *false* and *foul* aspersion to my character, which no conduct or circumstance of my life, however it might be tortured by your malice or ingenuity, can, in any manner, justify or support. You say, also, that you '*do know* that my pay, even during my absence, was continued to me.' It is not the fact, sir; I never, and until very recently since my return, received but half pay. This part of your letter I should not have regarded, were it not to shew with what boldness, facility, and *sang froid*, you can make assertions unsustained by the shadow of truth; but if you had made yourself acquainted with the circumstances relative to my *half pay*, you would have found that not one cent of it was received by me. The government was so good as to pay the amount to my unfortunate female family, whose kindest entertainment you have frequently enjoyed. Poor unfortunate children! whose ancestors, every man of them did contribute every disposable shilling of their property, and many of them their lives, and all of them their best exertions to establish the independence of their country, should now be told that the small amount of my half pay was considered too much for them! You have been good enough to inform me, that on my return to this country, my 'efforts,' as you have been pleased to call them 'to re-instate myself in the service were known, and became a subject of conversation with officers, as well as others;' and, but for those 'efforts,' it is *more than probable* you would not have *spoken of me*. This would indeed have displayed a wonderful degree of lenity and courtesy on your part, of which I could not fail to be duly sensible. But sir I beg leave to ask how, and where, did you get your information, that such 'efforts' were made by me; and even admitting they were, why should you *alone*, disclaiming as you pretend to do, all '*personal enmity*' against me, have made yourself so particularly busy on the occasion? Was it because your inflated pride led you to believe, that the weight of your influence was greater than that of any other officer of the navy or that you were more tenacious of its honor and respectability, than the rest of the officers were? You assure, me, however, 'that in the interchange of opinion with other officers respecting me, you have never met with more than one who did not entirely concur with you in the opinion you have expressed of me.' Indeed! and what is the reason? It is because, I suppose, you are most commonly attended by a train of dependants, who, to enjoy the sunshine of your favour, act as *caterers* for your vanity; and, revolving around you like *satellites*, borrow their chief consequence from the countenance you may *condescend* to bestow upon them. You, at length, arrived at the main point; the 'object' of my letter of the 23d ult. which you might have reached by a much *shorter route*, and have saved me the fatigue of being compelled, in self defence to travel with you so far as you have gone. The language of defiance represented to have been used by you, 'that you would cheerfully meet me in the field, and hoped I would yet act like a man,' are disavowed by you. And you further deny having ever invited me to the field, or expressed a hope that I would call you out; but you observe, that 'being informed by a gentleman with whom I had *conferred* upon the subject, that I left Norfolk, for the seat of government, sometime before our June correspondence, with the intention of calling you out, you stated to that gentleman, as you have to all others with whom you have conversed on the subject, if I made the call, you would meet me; but that upon all scores, you would be better pleased to have nothing to do with me. I certainly do not *exactly* know who that intermeddling gentleman was, with whom you say I 'conferred;' but, if I may be allowed a conjecture, I think I can recognize in him the self same officious gentleman, who, I am creditably informed, originated the report of your having made use of the gasconading expression you have disowned: In this respect I may be mistaken. Be this, however, as it may, I never gave him nor any other person, to understand that my visit to Washington last spring was for the purpose of 'calling you out,' nor *did* I go there with any such view

How you can reconcile your affecting indifference towards me, in the remark me,' with the very active part, which is generally known, and which your own letter clearly evinces, you have taken against me, I am at a loss to conceive. No, sir, you feel not so much unconcerned as you pretend, and wish it to be believed you do, in regard to the course of conduct my honour and my injuries may, in my judgment, require me to pursue. You have a *motive*, not to be concealed from the world, for all you have done or said, or for any future endeavours you may make, to bar my 're-admission' into the service. It is true you have never given me a direct, formal, and written invitation to meet you in the field, such as one gentleman of honor *ought* to send to another. But if your own admissions, that you had 'incautiously said you would meet me if I wished it,' and 'that if you had not *pledged yourself* you might re-consider the subject,' and all this too without any provocation on my part, or the most distant intimation from me that I had a desire to meet you do not amount to a challenge, I cannot comprehend the object or import of such declarations—made as they were in the face of the world; and to those in particular, whom you knew would not only communicate them to me, but give them circulation; under all these circumstances of the case, I consider you as having thrown down the gauntlet, and I have no hesitation in accepting it. This, is however, a point which will not be for you or me to decide, nor do I view it as of any other importance than as respects the privilege allowed to the challenged party in relation to the choice of weapons, distance, &c. about which I feel not more 'fastidious,' I assure you, sir, than you do; nor do I claim any advantage whatever, which I have no right to insist upon;—could I stoop so low as to solicit any, I know you too well to believe you would have any inclination to concede them. All I demand is to be placed upon equal grounds with you; such as two honourable men may decide upon, *as just and proper*. Upon the subject of duelling, I perfectly coincide with the opinions you have expressed. I consider it as a barbarous practice which ought to be exploded from civilized society; but, sir, there may be causes of such extraordinary and aggravated insult and injury, received by an individual, as to render an appeal to arms, on his part, absolutely necessary; mine I conceive to be a case of that description, and I feel myself constrained, by every tie that binds me to society, by all that can make life desirable to me, to resort to this mode of obtaining that redress due to me at your hands, as the only alternative which now seems to present itself for the preservation of my honour.

To conclude: you say, "from my manner of proceeding, it appears to you that I have come to the determination to fight some one, and that I have selected you for that purpose." To say nothing of the vanity you display, and the importance you seem to attach to yourself, in thus intimating, that, being resolved to fight myself into favor, I could no otherwise do so than by fixing upon you, the very reverse of which you infer is the fact; I never wished to fight in this way, and, had you permitted me to remain at rest I should not have disturbed *you*; I should have pursued the "even tenor of my way," without regarding you at all. But this would not have suited your ambitious views. You have *hunted* me out, have persecuted me with all the power of your office, and have declared your determination to attempt to drive me from the navy, if I should make any 'efforts' to be re-employed, and for what purpose, or from what other motive than to obtain my rank, I know not: if my life will give it to you, you shall have an opportunity of obtaining it. And now, sir, I have only to add, that, if you will make known your determination, and the name of your friend, I will give that of mine, in order to complete the necessary arrangements to a final close of this affair. I can make no other apology for the apparent tardiness of this communication, than merely to state, that, being on very familiar terms with my family, out of tenderness to their feelings, I have written under great restraint. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES BARRON.

To Commodore Decatur.

(To be Continued.)

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Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1820.

COMMODORE DECATUR.

We have received from a friend at Washington, the correspondence which led to the late fatal duel, and have been induced by a feeling very different we hope from mere curiosity, to read it attentively. It is published by the friends of the deceased. There are many of our readers, we know, to whom a subject of this kind is utterly distasteful; who turn with pain and sickness of heart from the feverish strife of worldly ambition, or contemplate the scene pretty much as they do the chaffing & fuming of some petty stream that forgets the ocean in whose vast bosom its noisy impetuosity will soon be lost forever. But, however, the subduing melancholy of the moment at this sad occurrence may make us reluctant to draw from their dread abode the frailties of departed humanity, we cannot permit a sickly sentiment to interfere with the sacred duty of rendering justice to the memory of those who have done well their part on the present theatre of action. So long as men continue as they are, the virtues of the warrior while they constitute our safety, will never fail to captivate the imagination and to win the heart. We thrill with enthusiasm at the recital of deeds of chivalry and arms. The feeling is nursed in the very tales which charm our infancy. It infuses a vigor and animation into our love of country, and tends in no slight degree to counteract the selfishness and indolence of our nature, and to purify it from many of its sordid propensities. Surely, the lot of the individual who devotes himself to the arms of his country, is too full of hardship and privation to suffer us to treat lightly the feeling which sustains him cheerfully and triumphantly in his arduous career. Through how many midnight watches—how many storms and tempests—how many perilous conflicts, must the seaman urge his way to a name in the annals of his country: and yet how precarious is the applause to which he looks as the bright reward of his toils and dangers, and for which he sacrifices health and the endearments of domestic life! How idly is his reputation made the theme of careless discussion; how capriciously do we treat the poor pensioners for fame, who depend upon our breath!

Of the naval hero who has just fallen it is difficult for an American to speak without enthusiasm. His name is associated with our proudest national feelings. Decatur was not merely a bold sailor—No one could look him in the eye without reading the lofty frankness, the romantic bravery, the noble-heartedness and the generosity of his character. He was the idol of our tars. One of his old seamen accompanied him to the grave and remarked, in his rough way, that "the *mainmast* of the navy was gone." He seems to have been every way worthy to die like Lawrence, instead of falling in a private rencontre with a fellow citizen. Would that he had even shared the mysterious fate of Blakely! In the rude feeling of Gothic pride, a river was turned aside to receive the remains of *Alaric*, to shroud from vulgar observation the narrow tenement containing all that remained of "the scourge of God;" but Blakely has a grave known only to the ocean, which folds her dark magnificent pall over the remains of her favorite son.

We the more pointedly render our feeble tribute to the claim of Decatur upon the gratitude and affection of the nation, because popular sentiment seems inclined at the present moment, hastily to condemn him. There has been the usual *re-action* of feeling towards Commodore Barron. At one time pursued by a cry of execration, he is now, when in unpresumptuous obscurity, regarded as an injured and persecuted man. The public very soon tire of either violently abusing or applauding any individual, and are very much inclined to make a parade of siding with the weaker party. There is an honest sentiment of magnanimous forgiveness towards a man who has been sufficiently punished, & a disposition, after a while, to look very coolly upon those who are supposed to have profited by his downfall. In adverting to the correspondence with a view to remove erroneous impressions as to the conduct of the fallen hero, we disclaim the wish to interfere with the process of sentiment towards his antagonist. The lacerated, we may perhaps say the desperate feelings of Commodore Barron, would furnish him with an apology for almost any course which he had chosen to pursue. But it is not to be tolerated that the character of another should be sacrificed to the mutability of public opinion. Decatur is in his grave. No dazzling exploit can hereafter relieve the imputation which may now settle on his fame; and it would be sacrilegious to permit any consideration to interpose with a candid examination of that transaction of his life which will hereafter be most conspicuously associated with his name.

We took up these letters, it must be confessed, with an impression that they would not bear a cool review. In a correspondence between men of high and punctilious notions of honor there are many difficulties in the way of a dispassionate discussion; impatience at being interrogated; lofty disdain to qualify expressions which have been distorted, and thus to devolve responsibility on the persons with whom free conversations have been held; the reluctance of men of the bout a personal dispute; the knowledge that every syllable written on either side would be scanned by rival officers of a high spirited corps; All these considerations were calculated to give a warm and perhaps hasty character to the correspondence. We were agreeably disappointed; and have no hesitation in saying, that so far from regarding the reputation of Decatur as tarnished, we do think his deportment on this melancholy accasion to be in unison with the whole tenor of his career as an officer.

On the 10th of June 1819, Commodore Barron addressed a letter to Commodore Decatur, requesting to know whether the latter had ever said he "could insult him (Commodore Barron) with impunity.' It is due to the victim of this correspondence, to reflect for a moment on the state of mind towards the writer in which this letter found him. He had heard, and we think believed, a number of circumstances relative to the conduct of Barron, subsequent to his suspension highly disreputable to that officer. These circumstances which come to light in the course of the correspondence so long as uncontradicted and unexplained, not only justified, but imperatively called upon any officer of the navy to oppose his appointment to an active command. "On your return to the country, (says Commodore Decatur in his letter of the 31st Oct.) your efforts to establish yourself in the service were known and became a subject of conversation with the officers as well as others. In the many and *free* conversations I have had respecting you and your conduct, I have said for the causes above mentioned, that in my opinion you ought not to be received again into the naval service; that there was not employment for all the officers who had faithfully discharged their duty to their country in the hour of trial. In speaking thus and endeavouring to prevent your readmission, I conceive that I was performing a duty I owe to the service; that I was contributing to the preservation of its respectability." The question, be it remembered, as to the justification of Commodore Decatur in pursuing this conduct, does not depend upon whether the statements which came to his knowledge were true, but whether *he was satisfied of their truth at the time.* They certainly possessed that appearance of authenticity which commands our belief in the affairs of life, though they might not be legal evidence before a court martial. One of the circumstances referred to us was peculiarly opprobrious, & seemed to come in a very credible shape. It is thus stated in Commodore D's letter of the 31st October: "Sometime after you had been suspended from the service for your conduct in the affair of the Chesapeake you proceeded in a merchant brig from Norfolk to Pernambuco, and by a communication from the late captain Lewis, whose honour and veracity were never yet questioned, it appears that you stated to Mr. Lyon the British Consul at Pernambuco, with whom you lived, that 'if the Chesapeake had been prepared for action you would not have resisted the attack of the Leopard; assigning as a reason that you knew, as also did our government that there were deserters on board your ship; that the President of the United States knew there were deserters on board & of the intent of the British to take them, and that the President caused you to go out in a defenceless state for the express purpose of having your ship attacked, and thus attain his favourite object of involving the United States in a war with Great Britain." For confirmation of this information, captain Lewis refers to Mr. Goodwin of Baltimore, (the brother of captain Ridgely of the navy,) who in an official communication confirmed all that capt. Lewis had said. The veracity and respectability of Mr. Goodwin are also beyond question. You will be enabled to judge of the impression made upon captain Lewis's mind by the following strong remarks. "I am now convinced that Barron is a traitor, for I can call by no other name a man who would talk in this way to an Englishman, and an Englishman in office." These communications are now in the archives of the navy department."

Other circumstances are adverted to, calculated to throw suspicion upon the character & conduct of Com. Barron; particularly his not returning to the United States during the late war with Great Britain.

(*To be continued.*)

Sentence for Piracy—On the 27th ult. the pirates, condemned at Savannah received the sentence of death, viz. Ralph Clyntock, of the privateer Spartan, for piracy on the Danish brig Nordburg; John Furlong, of the privateer Black Joke, for the murder of captain Thomas Sanby, of the ship Ann; David Bower, of the privateer Louisa, for piracy on the ship Asia: and Henry Mathews, of the same privateer, for piracy on the ship Thomas Hardy. The two latter were recommended to the mercy of the President by the jury. Sentence to be executed on the 28th of April, inst. Clintock made a sensible and impressive address, and manifested talents which it is truly to be deplored were not devoted to society & his country; he requested an extension of his time, promising to prepare a narative for the public eye, in which he intends to give a full exposition of the capture of the Nordburg.

Rome, gives the following remedy for this dreadful malady:—The inhabitants of Gaelici. but when or how I know not, have made the important discovery, that near the ligament of the tongue of the man or animal bitten by a rabid animal, and become rabid, pustules of a whitish hue make there appearance, which open spontaneously about the thirteenth day after the bite; and at this time, they say, the true symptoms of hydrophobia make their appearance. Their method of cure consists in opening these pustules with a suitable instrument, and making the patient spit out the ichor and fluid which run from them, often washing the mouth with salt water. This operation should be performed the 9th day after the bite. The remedy is so affectual, that with these people this hitherto incurable disease has lost its terrors.

Bilbal. Ital.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.

Wholesale Robbery.—We are informed that a few days ago a couple of *gentry*, went into a store, and after being *satisfied* with a bale of goods, and the *price*, agreed to take it. The merchant was to deliver it to their *order*, and they were to settle in the afternoon. They left the store, drew up an order for the goods, and one changing his dress to that of a drayman, deliberately went to the stand, mounted a dray, (the owner phehaps being drinking his beer,) proceeded to the store, presented the order, received the goods, and drove off! The two *gentlemen*, the goods, and the dray and horse have never since been heard of!!

Foreign Intelligence.

*Vienna Feb.*8. The Emperor has ordered, that in future, the Israelitish preachers are to be compensated in proportion to the knowledge they have acquired—that their books, discourses, &c. are to be in the language of the country, and that every thing is to be encouraged to do away the distinction between them and the other subjects of the empire.

Stokholm, Feb. 8.—Their is now on foot a plan for the transportation of goods between this place & Hamburg by *steamboats*, in connexion with a land carriage, which, when in operation, will not only reduce the freight, but greatly facilitate the intercourse with the interior.

Hamburg, Feb. 16.—Several English travellers have purchased palaces at Vienna, have taken them down, marked every stone and sculpture, and on their return to England, put up the buildings as they were at Vienna.

Brussels, Feb. 1.—The design of a monument of Waterloo is determined on. The elevation of the pyramid is to be 140 feet, on the top of which is to be a lion holding a ball, representing the world, in his claws, as if rendering peace to the world. The whole to be raised by soldiers who were engaged in that memorable battle.

Old Greece!—On the right and left of the passes of Olympus are seen five picturesque villages, whose inhabitants pay no taxes, but they are bound to guide travellers over the mountains; which they do most faithfully and zealously; & whose sagacious dogs often find persons lost in the snow. This reminds the reader of the manner in which the traveller crosses the alps.

Petersburg, Jan. 19.—For some days, wolves have made their appearance in the suburbs of this city, driven here no doubt by hunger and cold. One of those animals was caught in a cook shop in Sturkhof street. In passing in droves through the villages, they attack the inhabitants, and we have heard of four persons having been destroyed by these voracious animals.

Meyn, Jan. 30.—Some of the London butchers kill their cattle by fixed air, which, they say, improves the flavor of the meat.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, Feb. 25.

I announced to you, in my letter of yesterday, that party spirit ran so high in this capital, that grevious consequences must ensue; and I am sorry to be obliged to add, that a proof of this assertion is not now wanting. A disturbance took place yesterday evening in Palais Royal, at the Caffe Lemblin, between persons of different opinion. A number of the guards du corps were implicated in the affair, and, unfortunately, Mr. Courcelles, a deputy of the Cote Gauche, was not spared in the affray. The national guard were called in. He threw himself on the protection of the officer commanding it, and made a written declaration of what had taken place.

A general idea prevails that the poor Duke's murder was but a signal to the faction that all was ready; and we nightly fear to be awakened by the cannon announcing a new revolution. In the midst of all this bustle, the name of Bonaparte is scarcely so much as mentioned; but it is *the Republic*, whose votaries are now exulting with joy at the approaching fulfilment of their hopes.

The insolence of these men is beyond conception; but it has already received several bloody checks from the indignant royalists. On Tuesday Mons D'Ecqueville, a superior officer in the Garde Royale, having been at the Thuileries, and seeing the melancholy state into which very thing there was thrown, had been dined, his tears were visible as he sat at the table. Mons Lecointre, an Aid-de-camp of Massena (mark the connexion!) who sat opposite, seeing this took some water in a glass, and dipping his fingers in, applied it to his eyes in derision. Upon this M. D'Ecqueville said, 'there is not enough, and threw a glass of water in his face. They fought in consequence yesterday morning, and M. Lecointre was shot through the heart.

Wonderful strength and depth of Memory.

There is a professional man now resident near London, who drew from actual memory, in 22 hours, & two sittings, in the presence of two well known gentleman a correct plan of the Parish of St. James, with parts of the parishes of Marylebone, St. Ann, St. Martin; which plan contained every square, street lane, court alley, market, church, chapel and all public buildings, with stable and other yards, with every public house in the parish, and the corner of all streets, with many minutia, such as pumps, posts, trees, houses, that project and inject, bow windows, Carlton-house, St. James's palace, with the interior of the markets, without scale or reference to any plan book or paper. The same was also done with respect to the parish of St. Andrew, Soho, in the presence of four gentlemen, from eight to twelve, one evening, at a tavern. He would engage to draw the plan of St. Giles's in the Fields, St. Paul's, St. Covent garden, St. Clement's, and New-Church, 3-4ths of Marylebone or St. George's. He will tell the corner of any great and leading thoroughfare street from Hyde Park corner, or Oxford street, to St. Paul's, or from New-road to Westminster abbey, and the trade or profession carried on at such corner house, or tell every public shop (the business of all Piccadilly 241 houses,) allowing twenty four mistakes. This was done in the presence of four gentlemen, after five o'clock, and proved before seven in the evening. A house shall be named in any public street, and he will name the trade of the shop, either on the right hand or the left hand of the same, and whether the door of such house so named is in the centre, or right or left. He can take an inventory, from memory only, of a gentleman's house, from the attic to the ground floor, and afterwards write the inventory of the same. He is known by the appellation of 'Memory Corner Thomson.'

London pap.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE partnership of JOHN I. SCULL & MORGAN NEVILLE, in the publication of the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, was dissolved on the 16th of March last. All those indebted are requested to make immediate payment. The books are left in the hands of Mr. John Scull, who is authorized to settle all accounts. The demands against the late firm render it absolutely necessary that speedy collections be made.—Those in the city indebted for subscription or advertising will be waited on in the course of two weeks, when it is confidently expected that payment will be made. Those at a distance are earnestly requested to send either through the Post Office, or by private opportunity, what may be due by them. However disagreeable it may be, all those who do not comply with this request, will most assuredly be compelled in the most summary manner to do justice. The debts of either of the concern, will be admitted as a sett off against the demands of the firm.

April 24.

Notice,

IS hereby given to Collectors of County Taxes, and to all others having business to transact with the County Treasurer, that the Commissioners of Allegheny County have appointed William Woods, Esq. Treasurer of the said County in place of Robert Graham Esq. resigned. By order of the Board of Commissioners

JOHN PATTERSON, *Clk.*

Commissioners Office,
Pittsburgh, April 19th, 1820. 3 tm.

Allegheny Lots,

AT AUCTION.

BY order of the Managers, & in pursuance of an ordinance of the Board of Trustees of the Western University of Pennsylvania, the subscriber gives notice that on *Monday* the 1st *of May*, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of T. GASSELLY, near the Allegheny Bridge, he will proceed to Lease by Public Auction, to the highest and best bidder, for the term of Seven Years, FIFTEEN LOTS, the property of the University, adjoining the Town of Allegheny.

A Diagram of these beautiful Lots may be seen at Casselly's or at the Auction room of the subscriber, and further particulars may be known on application to

John D. Davis, Auc.

April 24th, 1820. 2t

Removal.

Lawrence Mitchel—Taylor,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public for past favours and wishes to inform them that he has removed his shop from the old stand, three doors below Mr. J. W. Hunter's Hotel, to the house directly opposite, lately occupied by Walter Glenn, boot-maker, adjoining the Apothecary and Drug Ware room of Doctors Agnew & Simpson; where he hopes from his experience in business to merit a share of public patronage.

Those who may favor him with their custom, will find that his charges will be moderate.

Pittsburgh, April 24. 4t

HORSE BILLS

Bank Note Exchange,

Corrected Weekly, at

J. & G. R. Gilmore's

EXCHANGE OFFICE,

In Market-street, between Second and Third streets, Pittsburgh.

PENNSYLVANIA.	
Bank of U. S. and Branches	½ a 1 adv.
Philadelphia	½ a 1 adv
Bk. of Pittsburgh, Easton, Germantown, Montgomery Co. Chester, Westchester, Farmer's Bank of Lancaster,	PAR
Brownsville, Northampton, Newhope Bridge Co. Bucks Co. Lancaster, Swatara, Harrisburgh, York, Carlisle, Chambersburgh, Greensburg	1a1½ dis.
F. & M. Bank of Pittsbg. Pittsbg. & Greensburgh Turnpike Road Co. Pittsbg. City Bills, Farmers Bk. of Reading,	4
Union town, Green Castle, Juniata Bank of Penn. Bedford, Marietta & Susq. Trading Co. Carlisle Agricul. & Manufac. Co. Beaver,	35a40
Milton,	25
Huntgdon. & Centre,	12½
NEW-JERSEY.	
State Bank at New Brunswick, Bk. of N. Brunswick Mount Holly & Camden, Cumberland, New-Ark Insurance, State Bk. at Elizabeth,	PAR
Satate Bk. at Trenton & Sussex,	1 dis.
State Bk. at Morris, & Patterson Bank.	1 dis.
OHIO.	
Bank of Steubenville $5 & upwards,	1½
Other Steubenville Notes, Mount Pleasant,	1½
St. Clairsville, Western Reserve, & Bank of Chillicothe, Lancaster, Marietta,	2a3
Columbus,	25
Canton,	12½
West Union, Dayton, Hamilton, Bank of Cincinnati, Miama Ex. Co. New Lisbon, Zanesville and Portsmouth,	30a35
John H. Piatt and Lebanon Miama Banking Co.	40a50
KENTUCKY.	
State Bk. & Bran.	16
Maysville,	4
VIRGINIA.	
Bank of Virginia, Farmers Bank of Vir. and Branches, Bk of the Valley and Branches, & N. Western Bk. of Virginia at Wheeling,	1a1½
Morgantown and Charlestown, Ohio Company at Wheeling, South Branch,	2a4
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore City Bills,	½a1 adv.
City Bk. of Baltimore,	5 dis.
Annapolis & Branches, Frederick County, Havre de Grace, Prince George' County, Westminster, Hagerstown and Williamsport,	1a1½
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
ashington City Georgetown, Alexandria, gen.	1a1½
Mechanics Bank of Alexandria,	3
NORTH CAROLINA.	
State Bank at Raleigh & Branches	5
Newbern & Cape Fear,	5
SOUTH CAROLINA, & GEORGIA	
Notes,	1a1½
DELAWARE.	
Bank of Delaware, Farmers Bank and Branches, Wilmington and Brandywine,	PAR
NEW-YORK.	
City Banks,	1a1½ adv.
Albany, Troy, Lansinburgh, Newburgh, Mohawk, Middle District, Orange County, Catskill, Utica, Bk. of Columbia at Hudson, Auburn, Geneva, Ontario, Plattsburgh, Newburg branch at Ithica	1a3 dis.
MISSOURI, &c.	
Bk of Missou. at St. Louis, Bank of Mississippi at Natchez.	8a10
INDIANA.	
State Bank at Vincennes, Bank of Illinois at Shawanee Town,	10a12½
TENNESSEE.	
State Bk. & Bran. Nashville Bank	25

☞ Many of the Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland and other depreciated notes not enumerated above, will be taken on the most advantageous terms.

Was Found,

ON the 15th inst. at the mouth of Wood street, a small quantity of PIG-METAL, the owner can have it again, by calling at the warehouse of Anderson and Bell, and paying costs.

GEO. GARDNER,
Fourth street.

April 24. 3

Bank Stock.

I AM authorized to Sell 1100 Dollars of STOCK in the FARMERS & MECHANICS BANK of PITTSBURGH, on interest & security, for a term of years, as may be agreed on.

F. B. HOLMES,
Prospect Hill.

April 24th, 1820. 3t.

Frederick Fogle,

Most respectfully informs the public that he has taken that well known stand,

Formerly kept by Major GEORGE STEWARD, corner of Fifth & Wood streets—sign of the

GOLDEN LAMB;

Where he is determined to keep a house of Entertainment equal to any in the Western Country. Having attached a large commodious building on 5th street to the Tavern stand, he will be enabled to keep families travelling to the West, with suitable and private apartments.

He has provided himself with a large and general assortment of Liquors, of a very superior quality, pure as invoiced in the West Indies. Attentive and correct servants will be kept, and none other.

From his long experience in the above business, he hopes to share that meed of public patronage which he will endeavor to acquire by the strictest attention to the establishment. He has spared no pains in the beauty of arrangement of a superior quality of BEDS, and furniture of every description.

A few BOARDERS can be accommodated.

He returns his grateful acknowledgements to the public for the very liberal encouragement which he has met with in his *Livery Establishment*, and begs leave to inform them that he intends to carry on the above business in all its variety as usual, in Diamond Alley. Also, Horses to hire. He also informs the public that he has taken that excellent Stable lately kept by Major Steward, on Wood street, where he shall be enabled to pay particular attention to any number of horses committed to his charge. The Stable may be designated from all others by a splendid figure of a horse in front.

F. FOGLE.

Pittsburgh, April 17.——tf

BLANKS

CINCINNATI MONEY.

For Sale,

A lot of very superior Kentucky Manufactured

TOBACCO,

For which the paper of the following Banks will be taken, viz—

Miami Exporting Co.
Bank of Cincinnati,
—— Hamilton,
—— Dayton,
—— Lebanon,
—— West Union,
—— Columbus,
—— Urbana,

Bank of Kentucky and Branches,
—— Louisville,
—— Lexington,
—— Shawnee town,
All the banks of Indiana,
Bank of Nashville,
—— Tennessee,

And Bank of *John H. Piatt & Co.*

Apply to the owner at the warehouse of

ANSHUTZ & RAHM.

April 10, 1820.

M'Clurgs & M'Knight,

Have just received, and are now opening at their store,

Next door to George Boggs & Co. in Market st. near Fourth street,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are the following,

FINE & SUPERFINE Cloths & Cassimeres,
Fine undress'd Calicoes
Furniture Calico,
Ginghams, dark and light,
4-4, 6-4 Cambric & Jaconet Muslins,
4-4 & 6-4 Book and Mull Muslins,
Irish Linen,
Russia Sheeting, white,
Blue Nankeens of the first quality,
Domestic Plaids and Stripes,
Ditto Shirting,
Ticking,
Linen & Cotton Checks
Black, Blue and Brown Bombazetts,

Fashionable strip'd and plain Silks for dress,
Black and changeable senshaw Silks,
Canton Crapes, figured and plain,
Crape Shawls, assorted,
Merino Shawls and Hdkfs.
6-4 and 8-4 Levantine Shawls,
Fancy Silk Hdkfs.
Ditto Ribbons,
Womens silk, cotton and worsted Hose,
Kid and silk Gloves, as.
Thread Lace and Edgings,
Umbrellas and Parasols
Boys red and green Morocco Hats,

A large assortment of

Shoes,

Ladies Morocco and Prunella Slippers, handsomely trimmed,
Men's peg Shoes, fine and coarse,
Children's red morocco and leather Boots,

Leghorn & Straw Bonnets.

All the above articles, together with a great many others too numerous to mention, will be sold on the best terms.

Pittsburgh, March 23.——tf

Removal.

EDWARD F. PRATT, Hair Dresser, begs leave to inform his friends and a generous public, that he has removed his establishment four doors due south, east side of Wood street, and immediately adjoining Captain Osborne's *wholesale* and retail crockery store. Having procured a lease of five years, he will be able to make such arrangements as cannot fail of giving general satisfaction. He further begs leave to inform the public, that from the peculiar construction of his principal *shaving chair*, the most *delicate* and infirm may sit with the utmost composure, it being carefully cushioned, and the feet made of the most approved *Juniata bar iron.* He has, and will continue to have *displayed*, on the walls of his shop, a choice & *rare* collection of Dublin carricatures, imported last year; and he has made preparations for a supply of new ones as early as possible, provided Europe becomes quiet; all of which are for the express edification and gratification of his customers, and a treat to the curious, who are invited to call and feast their curiosity at pleasure. He still continues to study the beauties of that renowned *physiognomist* Lavater, so indispensably necessary in that most accomplished art of cutting hair.

Those young gentlemen who wish to display the beauties of nature as regards the arrangement of their head dress, are invited to give him a call, and he assures them, that where no satisfaction is rendered, no compensation will be required. Under terms so flattering who can hesitate?

Gentlemen who wish their razors *set* in a superior manner, are informed that the art of giving the *cross edge*, will be given upon all occasions, and not *upset*, a term *too* frequently made use of in the western country. The cross edge is the finest of all others—it will insure the greatest ease in the hands of the applicant.

E. F. Pratt returns his grateful acknowledgements to the public for the liberal encouragement which he met with in his former *stand* which has since been converted into a *magistrate's office.*

April 10.——3t

A. Way & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

4 tons American Blister Steel,

6 tons SHEET IRON,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
1000 lbs Spanish Soal Leather,
Linseed Oil, by the barrel,

Queensware,

In Crates—assorted.

50 Boxes Spanish Cigars,
Garrets' warranted Snuff,

Bolting Cloths,

Of superior quality.

Together with a general assortment of Fresh and Seasonable

DRY-GOODS,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

April 6.——tf.

Brandywine Gun-Powder.

JUST RECEIVED

And For Sale by the subscriber,

200 KEGS FF FFF

This Powder is warranted equal, if not superior, to any other in the United States, being made by Mr Bauduy, the original manufacturer at Brandywine.

Lands to Lease

FOR 10 YEARS.

I WILL lease Thirteen Tracts of unimproved Land, lying within 15 miles of Pittsburgh, in Allegheny County, on improving leases of 10 years. Also several improved and unimproved tracts in Beaver County. Those disposed to lease, will do well in making early application as they will thereby get the first choice of tracts.

Terms will be made known by applying at the store of

HENRY FULTON

Pittsburgh, February 15. tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of GLASER & CAMMANN, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Augustus Henry Glaser is duly authorised to close the concerns of the firm.

AUGUSTUS H. GLASER,
HERMANN H. C. CAMMANN.

April 1, 1820. 6t

Augustus Henry Glaser,

WILL CONTINUE THE

COMMISSION BUSINESS,

In its various branches, in Wood street between Front and Water, and offers For Sale,

Conemaugh Salt,

Boiler Iron,
Hops & Vinegar,
Tin Ware,
Window and Hollow Glass,
Porter Bottles,
Straw-knives,
Scythes,

A parcel of

German Goods.

April 1.——6t.

Tacks & Sprigs.

Ormsby and Doane,

Have just received a further supply of

TACKS & SPRIGS,

From the Factory in Massachusetts.

Their assortment is now extensive and complete, which they offer for sale on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, October 22. 1y

Miller and Wilson,

At their Store in Wood between Front and Water Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

JUNIATA BAR IRON, Rolled ditto,
Nail and Deck Rods,
Crowley & Blister Steel,
Sprigs, hinges & screws,
Spinning-wheel Irons,
Trace and Log chains,
Patent beams and Steelyards,
Axes, hoes, shovels and Spades,
Shingling hatchets, and claw-hammers,
Scythes and sickles,
Drawing-knives & Gridirons,
Ladles, skimmers, and flesh-forks,
Carpenter's adze',
Plough Irons,
Cow-bells,
Castings, assorted,

Pittsburgh & Kentucky Manufac. Tobacco,
Spanish & country Cigars,
Rappee & Scotch Snuff,
Rosin soap and candles,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Earthen & Queensware,
Whiskey, Gin and Cherry-bounce,
Allspice, pepper & nutmegs,
Copperas, rosin, indigo,
Cheese, bacon and Venison hams,
Mackarel, shad and Herring,
Bed cords and Plough lines,
Rigging, fishing, chalk lines, etc. etc.

Tea, Coffee, Lump and N. O. Sugar.
Cut and Hammer'd Nails,

Coffee mills,
Curry combs,

Window glass,
Screw augers.

Pittsburgh, March 16, 1820.——tf

Valuable Lands,

TO BE SOLD OR EXCHANGED.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following very valuable tracts of land situated in Beaver county, North-Sewickly township, state of Pennsylvania, in Leet's district of depreciation lands: viz.

No. 190—216 acres or thereabouts, with allowance. On which tract is erected a good frame dwelling house, a barn, and other out houses, with about 30 acres cleared, and an excellent spring before the house.

No 178—130 acres—To this tract belongs one third part of a Saw-Mill and has about 18 acres cleared.

No. 173—208½ acres and allowance, on which is cleared about 16 acres. These three tracts lay contiguous to each other, and have between 3 and 400 acres of first rate bottom land, and particularly calculated for grazing farms, and large dairies—it is well watered by Connequenessing and Brush creeks, besides small brooks and springs—with a good Mill seat on Brush creek—lying in a very thriving settlement, from 3½ to 6 miles from two Iron works, and surrounded by 4 merchant mills, at the distance of 1½ to 6 miles; it is about 5 miles and a half from Harmony, 9 miles from Beaver town, and 25 from Pittsburgh,

ALSO.

No. 891—400 acres, with two good improvements on it, with about 60 acres cleared.

No; 404—containg 409 acres, with two improvements on it, and a Tan-yard, lying on the waters of Cherry run. These lots are of a superiour quality, and have the advantage of water conveyance, and would be valuable to proprietors residing on them.

For the above described tracts or either of them, property in Pittsburgh or its vicinity or merchandise, will be taken in exchange, or they will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to Charles Von Bonnhorst the proprietor, to Dr. James Agnew in Pittsburgh, who is well acquainted with the premises, or to JAMES HALL.

January 5.—tf.

FLORENCE

Commission House.

JACKSON M'KINILEY & SOUTHWORTH have a Ware House at Florence at the head of navigation of the Tennessee River, ready for the reception of Cotton and such other articles, domestic and foreign, as may be consigned to them. They will purchase Cotton and Tobacco and sell dry Goods and Groceries, Salt and Provisions on Commission, for those who may favor them with their custom.

Just Received,

On CONSIGNMENT and For Sale at the Hardware store of

Benjamin Darlington,

In Market, between Third and Fourth streets,

STENIRMARK

Best German Scythes,

2000 MAYLAND WHET-STONES,

4000 lbs *BLOCK TIN;*

Together with a general assortment of Hardware,

Cutlery,

Steel, Iron, Castings, Shovels & Spades,
Sickles, Mill and Cross-cut Saws,

And a general assortment of

Saddlery,

All which will be sold on the lowest terms, Wholesale and Retail.

March 23. tf

N. B. All those who stand indebted to the subscriber for a longer period than 6 months, will do well to call and settle their accounts and save cost.

B. DARLINGTON.

The Subscribers

Have just received and offer for sale on reasonable terms,

100 Tons Pig Metal,

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

110 bbls SALT,
10 tons JUNIATA BAR IRON.

They also keep on hand a constant supply of

Bar, Roll'd & Sheet Iron,

NAILS, of all sizes,
Spike and Deck Rods,
Writing, wrapping and printing Paper,
Glass,

Which they will sell at the most reduced prices.

In addition to the above, they will receive in a few days,

30 Tons Prime Bacon,

From the state of Ohio.

J. W. BIDDLE & CO.

Pittsburgh, March 23.——6

WANTED,

300 barrels Flour,

For which a fair price will be given.

J. W. B & Co.

Just Published,

And for sale by

EICHBAUM & JOHNSTON,

An entirely new and valuable work, entitled a

A TREATISE

ON

WALL COLOURING,

Containing the most correct and circumstantial information on the above subject, so that any person habituated to white-washing, cannot fail of good success in laying on any wall color whatever—observing the directions given in the book.

The work is founded on actual experience, and 22 years successful practice—

BY AUGUSTUS UZ.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

April 10.——tf

Western University of Penn.

AGREEABLY to a resolution of the Board of Trustees of that Institution, arrangements have been made with the rev. Robert Bruce and the rev. John Black, for teaching the Hebrew, Greek and Latin Languages, the several branches of Mathematics, Geography ancient and modern including the use of the Globes, Belles Lettres, Logic, Moral & Natural Philosophy.

The buildings late the property of the Pittsburgh Academy having been repaired, are now ready for the reception of pupils, to whom all due attention will be paid. For the terms of tuition, application may be made to the rev. Robert Bruce.

By order of the Board.

GEORGE STEVENSON, *Pres't.*

SAMUEL ROBERTS,
J. H. WALKER,
FRANCIS HERRON,
MORGAN NEVILLE,
} *Inspectors.*

April 10, 1820.

Robert Steele,

Informs the public that he, transacts

General Commission Business,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

STEELE & CO.

And that he is prepared to receive, store and sell or forward all kinds of goods and country produce, to make purchases and collections, and to transact every description of Agency business.

Cash advanced on Consignments.

REFERENCES.

N. Cunningham & Wilson, } Pittsburgh.
Alexander Johnston, Jr. } Pittsburgh.
M'Cullough & Dixon, Philadelphia.
Ruggles Whiting, Esq. } Louisville.
Wm. Cochran, } Louisville.
John N. Lane, Lancaster, Penn.
Daniel Whiting, Nashville, Ten.
Humphrey Fullerton, Chilicothe, Ohio.
John Henderson, Baltimore.
George Luckey, Esq. Maysville, Ken.

Pittsburgh, February 8.

A Most Valuable Estate

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful estate, commonly known by the name of MONTOURS' or LONG ISLAND, about five miles below Pittsburgh, in the Ohio river, containing in the whole 1,000 acres, is offered for sale. It is divided into three separate tracts, on each of which there are handsome improvements; the land is of the best quality, well timbered, and not subject to overflow. It is universally esteemed, both as to soil and situation, the finest property in the western country. The proprietors would prefer selling the whole in a body, but to suit purchasers, it may be divided into three tracts.

The terms may be known by applying to Major Isaac Craig on the premises, or to the subscriber, who is agent for the proprietors, at his office in Pittsburgh.

Eastern and Western

HOTEL.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has rented a large and commodious building, in Water street, a few paces east of the Monongahela Bridge. This situation is truly beautiful, commanding a view up and down the Monongahela and Ohio rivers of at least two miles.—This, added to the fresh breezes which continually arise from said rivers, cannot fail to give it an advantage over many others in point of health. The western mail stage passes regularly near the door.

Also, good STABLING, with careful attendants and a LARGE YARD well enclosed, with good substantial gates, so that wagons, carriages, &c. will be perfectly safe. He hopes by paying such attention to travellers as ought to make them comfortable, he may merit and receive a share of public patronage.

C. M. DOUGHTY.

Pittsburgh, April 4, 1820.——3m

Adams & Hutchison,

Offer for sale,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, Viz.

CASH PRICES.

50 TONS JUNIATA BAR IRON at $130 per Ton
20 Tons Juniata Boiler Iron, 3-16 inch } $200 Ton
3 ditto ditto do 1-4 ditto } $200 Ton
10 ditto 8 & 10d Nails (Juniata Iron) 11 cts lb. All other sizes reduced from former prices.
20 doz. Drawing Chains, $17 pr doz.
30 do Hoes, $8 pr do.

650 BOXES

Geneva Window Glass,

At a credit of 6 months on approved paper;

8 by 10 $10 per Box,
10 by 12 11 do
12 by 15 } 16 do
12 by 18 } 16 do

—ALSO—

300 TONS PIG METAL,

Just received.

In expectation, and will be received in a few days, a large quantity of

Kentucky Leaf & Manufactured

TOBACCO

AND CIGARS,

400 bbls Conemaugh Salt,

13,000 weight Red Lead,

Suitable for POTTERS,

Which will be sold at reduced prices.

—ALSO—

Trotter's Warranted

GUN-POWDER.

Just receceived and for sale

100 KEGS

Superior glazed RIFLE POWDER, Nos. 20, 25 30, and 36, manufactured at the Powder Works of Samuel Trotter, one and a half miles from Lexington, Ken. and warranted equal in quality to any imported from Europe, or manufactured in the United States;

Pittsburgh, March 16. tf

Bean & Butler,

Have now on hand, and will continue to be supplied with, a quantity of the following articles, of their own manufacture, viz.

Corn & Grass Scythes,
Sickles,
Axes,
Spades and Shovels,
Hoes,
Screw Augurs,
} Warranted of superior quality.

3d 4d 6d 8d 10d & 12d CUT NAILS,

And will furnish to order at a short notice, any article of manufactured Iron. In addition to which they have a large quantity of

No. 1, 2 & 3 Foolscap Paper,
Common and extra fine post ditto,
Super Royal Printing ditto,
All sizes wrapping ditto,
Bonnet Boards—

Also a quantity of

WIRE SIFTERS, RIDDLES, SCREENS,

And all other articles in the Wire line.

Manufactured Tobacco,

IN KEGS.

Castings, Beaver, Racoon and Muskrat Furs, etc.

All of which will be sold low for cash, negotiable paper or acceptances in the city.

Pittsburgh, December 24.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of S. & J. THOMPSON, Merchant Taylors, was this day dissolved by mutual consent; and as it has now become absolutely necessary that the books of the concern should be settled up, they give this notice, that Samuel Thompson is authorised to attend to this business, and that they earnestly request all who know themselves indebted to said firm, to come forward as soon as may be, and settle their accounts, and all who have claims against them, to present them for payment. They further note that if this reqnest is not complied with in a reasonable time, that all the accounts without distinction of persons, shall be put in the hands of a proper person for collection.

S. & J. Thompson, will in future carry on their former business under their separate names, and respectfully inform their friends and the public that any commands in their line of business will be promptly attended to.

SAMUEL THOMPSON,
JOHN THOMPSON.

January 7.

"HARD TIMES."

I HAVE procured a certified copy of the law lately passed for the relief of insolvent debtors, and an *approved* form of the necessary petition and bond. Persons who may be under the necessity of taking advantage of the law, are invited to call at my office.

J. M. RIDDLE.

Hurxthal & N. Norris

NO. 230, MARKET STREET,

(Late N. NORRIS & BROOKE,)

Are now opening a general and extensive

ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery & Brass Wares.

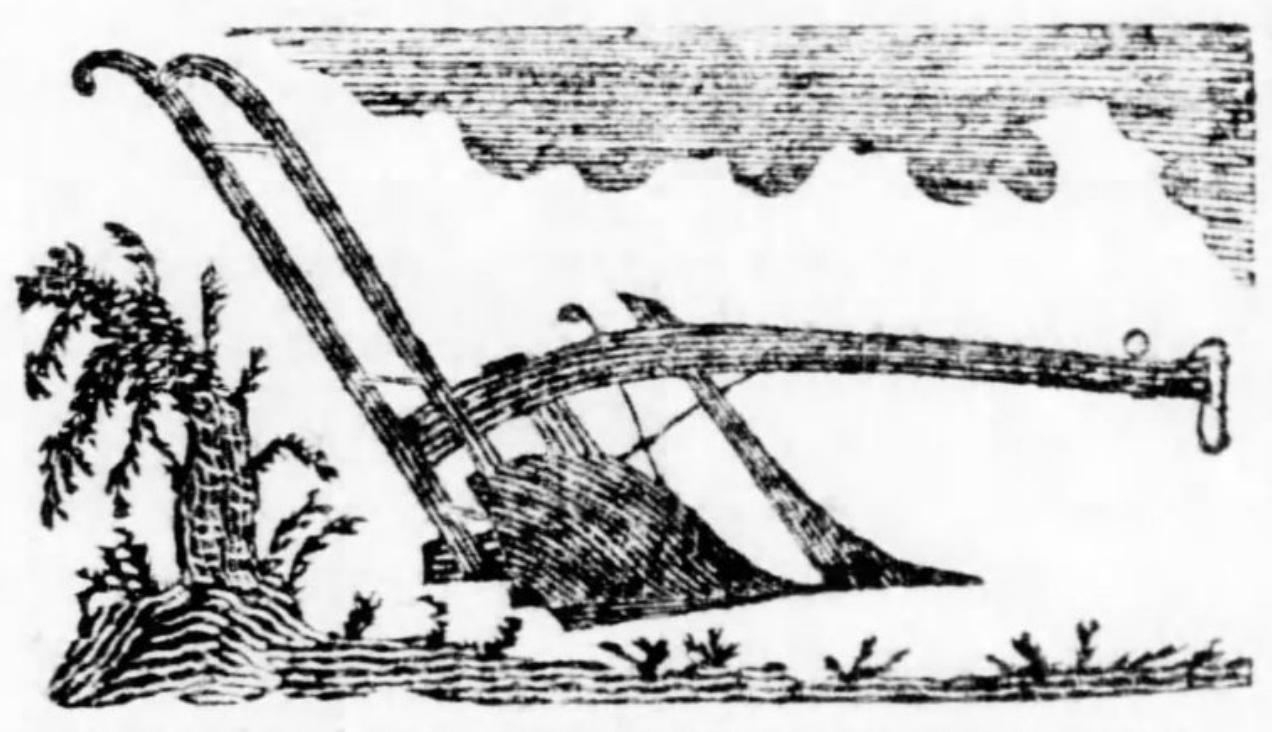
Amongst which are:

Anvils and Vices
Sad Irons
Virginia Hoes
Frying Pans
Spades and Shovels, Iron Coffee Mills
Crowley and German Steel
Knives and Forks
Pen and Pocket Knives
Scissors and Razors
Plated and Gilt coat and vest Buttons
Iron Rim, Closet, Chest and Till Locks
Pad Locks, Stock Locks
Hand & Pannel Saws, Iron Plated & Brass Wire
German Straw Knives
—— Box Coffee Mills
—— Socket Shovels
—— Best Steyermark and Hasenclever Scythes
—— Snuff Boxes and Looking Glasses
—— Spining Wheel Irons
—— Gun Flints, &c. &c.

Which they offer for sale at reduced prices for cash, or to punctual men on the usual credit.

Baltimore, March 28, 1820.

W. & R. LECKY'S



SUPERIOR EXTRA PATENT

PLOUGHS

Warranted equal to any ever made in the United States.

In pointing out the advantages of the Ploughs over those generally termed '*Peacock's Patent Ploughs,*' the subscribers assure the public that they are not actuated by any motives of jealousy or hostility to the persons who have, as they themselves state, purchased the rights for a '*valuable consideration.*' But when on a fair trial, the superiority of their Ploughs has been so generally acknowledged by practical farmers, and from the very rapid sale they have met with, they are induced to prefer their claim to precedence.

Because—Their ploughs have a *whole share* and *landside* with a socket, made of wrought iron and steel, which prevents the necessity of a number of *screws* and *bolts*, which impede the operation of the ploughs by catching roots, grass, &c.

Because—They are so constructed, that any of the irons may be separately taken to a smith's shop for repair, without the necessity, as in case of 'Peacock's Patents,' of taking the whole plough to the shop.

Because—They are more simple in their construction, and less liable to be out of repair.

The ploughs will all be branded with the names of the subscribers, and *warranted*, and a general assortment of the various sizes always on hand. Also on hand, a quantity of IRONS and CASTINGS, which will be sold on moderate terms, and instructions given (gratis) to such persons as may wish to make the wood work of their own ploughs.

As the proprietors of 'Peacock's Patents,' wish to deter the public from purchasing what they call '*half patents,*' in allusion as we believe to those made by the subscribers, under the penalties of the law for every infringement, we deem it proper to state, that those who are disposed to purchase from us will be indemnified, in any security they demand, from the threats thus improperly held out.

Their ploughs are always made of the best materials, and of well seasoned wood.

They still carry on the *COACH & WAGGON* making business, at their old stand in Wood st. corner of Virgin alley.

W. & R. LECKY.

Pittsburgh, March 2, 1820.

10,000 lbs.

WOOL,

Wanted Immediately.

5000 lbs. *Quarter Blood. Merino,*
5000 lbs. *Common.*

THE highest prices current will be given in *Cash* for the above quantity of WOOL, or in *Goods*, at reduced prices—to be delivered at the store of Page & Gray, Pittsburgh, or at their store in Wheeling; at either of which will be found a general and extensive assortment of New and Cheap Goods.

☞ The Wool to be acceptable, must be washed before it is sheared, and the coarse locks trimmed off.

PAGE & GRAY.

Pittsburgh, April 10——8

Allegheny Bridge.

AN Election for one President, ten Managers, a Treasurer, and Clerk of the Company, for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, will be held at the house of T. Cassily, on Monday the 1st of May next, to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, jr. *Treasurer.*

April 10.

Spanish Soal Leather

AND

BUFFALOE ROBES.

The subscribers have just received

5000

lbs best Span. Soal Leather

AND

20 Bales Buffaloe Robes,

Which they offer low for Cash.

BOSLER & CO.